ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

VOL. 1.

BARTON, VERMONT, MONDAY, MAY, 13, 1872.

NO. 19.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. BEMIS, HOMOSOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DR. PARKHURST. RASBURGH, will be at E. W. Langmayd's Hote in Coventry, Friday of each week, from 2 to 5 P. M. Agent for Watertown, N. S. Truss. Kept con-

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best kind and quality. Offered cheap for cash, store over A. & J. L. Twambly's. MRS. GEO. C. DAVIS. DANT AND VEST MAKER,

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Groceries, Lime, Plaster, Oil, Fish, Salt, Iron el, Nalls, Glass, &c., Depot Store, Barton, Vt. WM. W. GROUT. A TTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent-Will attend the courts in Orleans and Caledonia counties. Barton, Vt.

W. W. EATON, A TTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Will attend courts in Orleans and Caledonia

counties. Prompt attention given to collections.-J. M. CURRAN,

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Manufactures and Dealers, in all kinds of Harness-es. Also Whips, Curycombs, Cards, Brushes, &c. Vacuum oil Blacking, for sale. Barton, Vt. 7—33

Quantity Seed Barley for sale by J W. HALL.

UPERPHOS

FARM FOR SALE. situated about one half mile west of Glover village containing about 16 acres of land, known as the widow Bean place.

A. P. BEAN.
Glover April 20, 1872.

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JOHN LITTLE'S ESTATE STATE OF VERMONT

Orleans District, ss In Probate Court, held at Irasburgh, in said district on the 2d day May, A. D. 1872. Geo. B. Brewster, administrator of the estate of John Little. late of Irasburgh, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for a decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said decreased. deceased.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said Court, that said ac

counts and said applications be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in said Irasburgh, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1872, for hearburgh, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1872, for nearing and decision thereon.

And it is forther ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Orleans County Monitor, a newspaper published at Barton aforesaid, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may ous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said accounts should not be allowed, and such decree made.

By the Court—Attest, L. S. THOMPSON, Register.

FORDYCE S. FRENCH'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Orleans District, ss

In Probate Couat, held at Irasburgh, in said district, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1872. Wm. H. Hoyt, executor of the last will and testament of Fordyce S. French, late of Barton, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for ex-

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said ac-Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said account be referred to a session of said court to be held at the Probate office in said Irasdurgh, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1872, for hearing and decision thereon.

And it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Orleans County Monitor, a newspaper published at Barton, in said district, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed.

By the Court—Attest, L. S. THOMPSON, Register,

THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.

My pipe is lit, my grog is mixed, My curtains drawn, and all is snug; Old Puss is in her elbow chair, And Tray is sitting on the rug.
Last night I had a curious dream,
Miss Susan Bates was Mistress Mogg— What d'ye think of that my cat? What d'ye think of that my dog?

She looked so fair, she sang so well, I could but woo, and she was won; Myself in blue, the bride in white,
The ring was placed, the deed was done!
Away we went in chaise and four,
As fast as grinning boys could flog—
What d'ye think of that my cat? What d'ye think of that my dog?

What loving tete-a-tetes to come! But tete-a-tetes must still defer! When Susan came to live with me, Her mother come to live with her! With sister Belle she couldn't part, But all my ties had leave to jog— What d've think of that my dog?

The mother brought a pretty Poll—
A monkey, too, what work he made! The sister introduced a beau-My Susan brought a favorite maid. She had a tabby of her own— A snappish mongrel christened Gog-What d'ye think of that, my cat? What d've think of that my dog?

The monkey bit, the parrot screamed, All day the sister strummed and sung; The petted maid was such a scold! My Susan learned to use her tongue. Her mother had such wretched health, She sat and croaked like any frog-What d'ye think of that, my cat?
What d'ye think of that my dog?

No longer Deary, Duck, and Love. I soon came down to simple "M.!" The very servants crossed my wish, My Susan let me down to them. The poker hardly seemed my own, I might as well have been a log-What d've think of that my dog?

My clothes they were the queerest shape! Such coats and hats she never met. My ways they were the oddest ways! My friends were such a vulgar set Poor Tompkins was snubbed and huffed, She could bear that Mr. Blogg-What d'ye think of that, my cat? What d'ye think of that my dog?

At times we had a spar, and then damma must mingle in the song: The sister took a sister's part,
The maid declared her master wrong The parrot learned to call me "Fool! My life was like a London fog— What d've think of that, my cat? What d'ye think of that my dog?

My Susan's taste was superfine, As proved my bills that had no end; I never had a decent coat— I never had a coin to spend! he forced me to resign my club, Lay down my pipe, retrench my grog— What d'ye think of that, my cat? What d'ye think of that my dog? Each Sunday night we gave a rout To fops and flirts, a pretty list;

And when I tried to steal away, I found my study full of whist. Then, first to come and last to go, There always was a Captain Hogg-What d'ye think of that, my cat; Now was not that an awful dream. For one who single is and snug-With Pussy in the elbow chair And Tray reposing on the rug?

What d'ye think of that my dog? —Tom Hood. BRIDAL BALLAD.

Tis safest down without a clog-

What d've think of that my cat

The ring is on nev hand. And the wreath is on my brow Satins and jewels grand

And I am happy now And my lord he loves me well: But, when first he breathed his you I felt my bosom swell— For the words rang as a knell, And the voice seemed his who fell In the battle down the dell,

But he spoke to re-assure me, And he kissed my pallid brow And to the church-yard bore me And I sighed to him before me Thinking him dead D'Elormie, Oh, I am happy now !

And thus the words were spoken. And this the plighted vow, And, though my faith be broken, And, though my heart be broken, Behold the golden token

Would God I could awaken! And my soul is sorely shaken

May not be happy now!

—Edgar Allen Poe. MISCELLANEOUS.

The remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at princeton N. J.

Massa Christopher Columbus was queer man, said a negro orator A notion crossed him one day, and den he crossed an ocean. The Norristown (Pa.) Herald says:

London claims 700,000 cats: which is not a single cat too many to have in case England refuses to settle the Alabama claims. Remember Paris. Louisville has a colored lawyer, Mr.

Nathaniel P. Harper. The manner in which the negroes regarded him is curious. One "Uncle Jim." from the country inquires: "What dat nigger doin' in dar 'mongst white folks?" And being informed, leaves with an "Umph, nigger! you better come outen dar and go to

The friends of a Detroit invalid, apprehending his speedy demise, procured a coffin for him. He recovered, however, and, being of a jocund turn, now utilizes the article in his store as a receptacle for white beans. As it is a perfect "fit," he proposes to keep it until that extreme hour when, with a fresh coat of varnish, it will answer all practical purposes and save the purchase of

Mark Twain, in one of his lectures, says: "A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or he would be discharged .-That is the only drawback to the profession. That is why I left it. I am different from Washington; I have a higher and grander standard of princito lie so."

An Indianapolis man stopped a runaway team belonging to a lady, at considerable personal risk, and politely held the horse until the fair owner came up. She was so vexed because the carriage had got dirty and the reins muddy that she forgot to thank the man, although she kindly asked him to get some paper somewhere and wipe the mud off the lines regardless of his ruined hat, torn by small posts driven into the clay and coat and battered shins.

When the Japs were in New York, it was really touching to see Mayor Oakey Hall trying to make believe he was talking to the chief Jap. "A pleasant trip isades, and reached by ladders. Outto your excellency," says Oakey. Jap- side, seven forts, with field artillery. "Es. Washington. Fine place. Good morning." Oakey-"You speak English charmingly." Jap—"Es. Fine day. Good morning." Oakey—"Certainly. That's what you said before. It has afforded me great pleasure to be shade or shelter, and dependent for waable to show your party some little attention. Sorry you couldn't stay with us longer." Jap-"Es. Good morn

Andersonville Prison.

BY REV. J. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Macon, Ga., March 30, '72. In fulfillment of my promise to send you some notes from the South, I will tell you something of my recent visit to gestive of painful memories to thousands | thirst of the Israelites at the rock of of families throughout the North, is sit- Horeb. uated upon the Southwestern Railway, sixty-five miles from the city of Macon of timber, and what is now there has isted, even the roots having been dug up | righteous Judge of all the earth. and employed by the poor prisoners in cooking their miserable, scanty food .-The face of the ground is broken, and quite abrupt declivities exist at some places, with a small stream of water run-

superintendent, Mr. Molone, a loyal for their tuition. Irishman, who for many years served his adopted country as a sergeant in the regular army, made me comfortable during my stay, and secured me an intelligent cessful, is under the charge of Mrs.

guide over the grounds. The National Cemetery, north of the railroad, contains fifty acres and is surrounded by a white board fence, with an Osage orange hedge inside. Here are church. All these are sustained by the the graves of 13,716 Union soldiers, money paid by the pupils, except a nearly 13,000 of whom died either with- small sum given by the country for the in the stockade or the hospitals of An- education of orphans. In this way 600 dersonville during the short period of colored children are being instructed, fourteen months. The first burial was and when we consider the former con-28, 1865. During the summer of 1864 | rents, truly their efforts to elevate themthe deaths averaged over 100 a day .- selves must be regarded as worthy of all army of the service, regiment, company, with suitable teachers of their own race, state and date of death of each soldier. for their schools, and an educated minis-

In the northwest corner of the cemetery more than 100 soldiers are buried. who died in the service of the Confederates. Apparently, their graves have received the same care as our own patriotic dead, thus showing that the Government has no wish to perpetuate the memory of the terrible conflict which caused

so much misery. Four handsome avenues, with walks on either side, bordered by two rows of trees lead to the circle where stands tall flag-staff, from whose top floats the star-spangled banner. During the past two years many young trees have been planted, that will soon greatly increase the beauty of the inclosure. At the intersection of the paths, and usually in close proximity to the graves, posts have been put up bearing tables with appro priate inscriptions, one of which read as follows:

"On fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards, with solemn round.

As was fitting and convenient, the stockade was only three hundred vards from the cemetery, and the roads so arranged that the wagons could return from it by way of the bakery and receive the bread to be distributed among the surviving soldiers. The stockade was constructed of large pine logs, 20 feet high, set five feet in the ground, and as closely as possible together. Within the interior space, 17 feet from the logs, was the famous dead line marked a board nailed on top of them. Fifty-two sentry-boxes were placed upon the inner stockade, raised above the top of the palcommanded the entire grounds.

Within this enclosure of less than 26 acres, there were confined at one time as many as 40,000 prisoners, without either ter upon a small brook that was the receptacle of the offal from the enemy's ing. Fine place. Washington. New camp, situated a short distance above. This was their only supply, except the ment for the Bee.

small amount procured by digging holes in the ground, until in August, 1864, when a spring of pure water burst forth from the dry, sandy hillside within the stockade. This was named "Providential Spring," and it appeared to our poor men as much an interposition of God to preserve their lives as when he by the Andersonville. This historic place, sug- hand of Moses, slacked the consuming

It would be impossible, were it no worse than useless, to describe our feeland fifty from the Alabama line. Prop- ings as we walked through this city of erly speaking, there is neither a town or the dead, and trod the soil, every foot of village, but only a few scattered build- which was moistened by the tears and ings, nearly all of which were erected by reddened by the blood of so many patrithe Confederate Government at the time ots. What those 40,000 heroes suffered the place was used as a general prison during the fourteen months they were for Union soldiers. Unlike most of the shut up in the stocade, without a tent, wooded country through which the road shelter or blanket, faint from sickness passes, the site of the cemetery, the stock- and the pestilential air, scorched, drenchade and the hospitals is almost destitute ed, mocked, hungered, starved-let us not draw the picture, but cover it up as grown up since the war closed. Within too appalling for mortal sight, and comthe prison not a tree or shrub then ex- mit the decision of the cause to the

As slavery was the cause of all the trouble between the North and the South, it will not be inappropriate to close this letter with a reference to the condition and prospects of its former victims.ning through one corner of the stockade. Though not as eager as at the close of The land bordering on the brook is low | the war to acquire an education, the coland swampy, while the soil on the hills ored people are making commendable is a red, sticky clay, that, after a rain, efforts to this end, in all the places l adheres to one's boots and clothes almost | have visited. A freedman's school, numbering about 250 pupils, is maintained A satisfactory view can be had from in this city by the American Missionary the railroad, and those who would see Association. It is taught by white lathe many sad features of the place, must | dies from the North, and is partly supstop over, as I did, and spend the day in ported by the parents of the children. looking round. A letter to the excellent | who pay from 50 cents to \$1 monthly,

There are also schools connected with many of the colored churches. Of these, the largest and probably the most suc-Smith, (white) and is held in the Methodist church. Another large and flourishing school is taught by the wife (colored) of an elder of the Presbyterian on February 27, 1864, and the last April | dition and present poverty of their pa-Placed side by side in trenches, and praise. From the whites, either within as closely as possible, in rows of 150 or without the churches, they receive each, the dead were buried by their com- but little sympathy or encouragement, rades. The graves occupy nine acres of and still less assistance. They are in the grounds, and are all marked by a need of almost everything. It will be headboard, containing the name, rank, many years before they can be supplied The necessary information was derived try for the pulpits of their numerous from a record preserved by a paroled churches. To these people the christian Union soldier. Care has been taken to men and women of the North should sow and cultivate grass, and the cemete- evince a greatly increased liberality, and ry presents a pleasing contrast to the all their contributions, if judiciously bebarren lands surrounding it. The graves | stowed, would result in untold blessings. are thus protected from washing by the The field is most promising, and the heavy rains, and they are kept in other | fruits are abundant, which every earnest respects in a creditable manner. Here worker is enabled to see. and I hope and there we saw one with a handsome and pray that our own beloved Church marble slab, erected by the hand of an may ere long understand her great opaffectionate father, or mother, or other portunity, engage in this work in a manner somewhat commensurate with her ability and her duty .- Cor. N. Y. Ob-

Poor Stokes! Arrested as an assassin, when he feels conscious that he is innocent, he held his peace and did not denounce the outrage pronounced upon his personal liberty. Spoken against in the newspapers, his enemies all, he listened "silently and painfully" to their accusations. Condemned to a luxurious confinement in a papered, carpeted and gorgeously furnished cell, he "suffered close confinement" without a murmur. But the proud spirit rebels against being libeled on the stage. That is "prostituting the drama," and Mr. Stokes cannot brook the insult to the public does not care to make the parallel between himself and the early martyrs complete. But it is very sad that a high spirited man should be so persecuted, and we believe that the prisoner will have all the sympathy he deserves in his "unfortunate and helpless condi-

A PLUCKY EDITOR AND HIS PLUCKY WIFE .- Mr. Seth Wilbur Payne, editor of the Utica Daily Bee, having been sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months as the penalty for offending Judge Doolittle, has gone off merrily to jail leaving his paper in the hands of his wife. The lady is introduced to the readers of the Bee in this fashion:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. The editor of the Bee having been sent to the Penitentiary at Albany, for having and expressing an opinion: Now this is to give notice that the pen editorial has been placed in the hands of his faithful and plucky wife. Alice Huntly Payne, during the remainder of said

imprisonment. Very respectfully SETH WILBUR PAYNE. All of which is a capital advertiseTHE VERMONT REFORM SCHOOL.

This institute has now one hundred and twenty-four boys. Sixty-four have been received since Jan. 1st. 1871-or since the law as changed took effect requiring all commitments to be during ninority. The boys are from eight to nineteen years old-about one half of them of foreign parentage.

The school was opened nearly six years ago, having received its first boys (two or three) in July 1866. About 300 boys have been committed in the six years. Of the 221 committed previous to the issue of the last published report, 48 had lost fathers 52 had lost mothers. 24 had lost both father and mother, 88 had intemperate fathers, 97 had used tobacco, 45 had used intoxicating drinks, and nearly all were mosty idle previous to commitment. In the 221, every county save Essex had one or more representatives. Grand Isle had 1. Bennington and Orange each 3, Franklin 32 and Chittenden 52.

One had come only six years of age, another only seven, 10 more under ten years, 46 more under twelve years, 3 were sixteen and one was seventeen years old at commitment. None are

received now over sixteen years of age. The principal causes of commitment were, larceny 149, vagrancy 23, breach of peace 14, burglary 12. Yet as we sat in the school looking into the faces of the boys we could not think them 'the greatest sinners among all" the boys in Vermont, or that these boys are worse than the boys of our younger days.

The general division of time is, four hours of study, six hours of work, five hours for meals and recreation, and nine hours sleep. The boys rise at five in the summer, and six in the winter.

The boys are found all over the institution, answering the bell, sweeping, mopping, washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, doing all sorts of work on the farm, and for shop work bottoming cane seat chairs. In each department is a superintending officer, working with and directing the boys.

The boys make and mend all of their own clothes, save shoes and stockings. Shoe making has been done in the institution and will soon be introduced again. The principal business which brings an income is bottoming chairs. At a recent visit we found 85 boys in the shops. This work is not hard, requiring some skill and very nimble fingers. The average earnings of the shop boys are a little more than 25 cents per day of six hours each.

A large force was employed last summer in the erection of the new building and removing the old. The coming season much of the boys' labor will be required in "finishing up" the grounds about the institution. When the necessary expense of the present building is met, and the school is thus fairly established and the boys can all be employed in necessary house or farm work, or in the shop, it will be reasonable to expect the institution to be largely self supporting. No similar institution anywhere is altogether self supporting.

With the increase of the school there comes an increase of expense officering the institution. At present there are 14 officers and teachers. Besides the superintendent and his wife, there is a nurse, a tailoress, a laundress, a man and his wife in the kitchen, two teachers, a farmer, a man of all work, &c. The possible capacity of the institution is from 250 to 300. And the present number of boys can be doubled without requiring more than three additional officers, to wit, two teachers and one lady assistant in the shop. The aggregate salaries of the officers and teachers

physically" from that unnecessarily now employed are about \$5,800 .-One cannot look over the brief history | milk of the Vermont Reform School and contrast its former buildings with the present stately edifice without seeing that like Topsy the institution was "not made" and to himself. If he is not a martyr but "growed." And "whereunto it it is not his fault, though from some | would grow" very few had any concepindications we have observed in the con- tion six years ago. At first it was an duct of his counsel we judge that he experiment. Similar experiments had become successful in other States Vermonters are disposed to try any new thing on their own soil before they pronounce it good. And probably some still refuse to be convinced of the utility of this school among us. But it has become a fixed fact, and is a praiseworthy monument of the intelligence and humanity of the law-makers of the State.

A few months ago the old buildings, too small and illy adapted. gave place to the present substantial, commodious, well-planned edifice. It stands 200 feet from the road, has a front of 125 feet with a maximum depth of 55 feet, and two Ls. running back each 87 1-2 feet. It has 4 stories above basement in the main part. It is 93 feet to the top of cupola-to the top of flag-staff 130 feet.

dry, cellars, &c. One L has in its basement a spacious gymnasium, also a bathing tank laid in cement and furnished boys can bathe at once. Above this is the well lighted and airy shop. In the third and upper story is the dormitory, 120 by 53 feet. This room is supplied per or undertone say in concert "Merci- their identity, however, is known at with an upper and lower set of ventila- ful Father for this food and all the present.

twenty feet in the center. Each boy has his separate cot. Two officers sleep in the same room. The other L has

with steam. Water is heated for washing and the clothes are dried by steam. It is lighted throughout with gas, the all uniting in that sweet prayer, gas being manufactured in the building. The fireman having charge of the steam and gas works is one of the older boys. promoted to this position of trust for his good conduct. He is counted as a "furloughed boy" and allowed \$12 a

rooms, with 55 seats each.

In the upper story of the main building is a cistern having a capacity of 400 cubic feet, and supplied with water from an aqueduct from the hills in the rear of the institution. In each hall there is a hose attachment with hose at hand for use in time of fire.

month for his services. This item of ex-

pense (?) saves employing an addition-

al officer at a cost of not less than \$25

The cost of the building, not including apparatus for gas, steam and water. has been about \$33,000. Its furnish ings will amount to \$10,000 or \$12,000 more. The old buildings were sold for

The "hospital" is located in a quiet part of the building and provision is made for giving the sick the best care. Thus far only two deaths by sickness have occurred at the Reform School.

We were much pleased with the "Reflecting Rooms,"-five well lighted little apartments where boys needing special discipline may be kept a few days and provided with work at the same time Each apartment will have its cot, and its occupant will suffer no privation except as to company. There are no dungeon like cells in the institution. Not a grated window anywhere. There is no prison-like air about the Vermont Reform School . It is proposed to reform rather than to punish the boys.

The edifice was planned by the efficient Superintendent of the Institution-W. G. Fairbank. And it is about as near a model of its kind as it can be. It is to be hoped that the State will provide generously for furnishing and duly orna menting within and without what has been so well begun and is nearly com-

As a school it is one of the best in the State. It is remarkable for good order and thoroughness. Many of the boys enter the school unable to read even with tolerable accuracy. Very few have previously studied even a primary geography or arithmetic. A half hours visit in the school room will satisfy most any one that the "first four rules" of arithmetic are better studied and more thoroughly mastered here than in the average of the best half of the public schools

of Vermont. The following is the weekly bill fare for the boys:

SABBATH-Breakfast-White bread and coffee .- Dinner-White bread and molasses .- Supper-White bread, milk MONDAY-Breakfast-White bread

and coffee .- Dinner-Salt beef and veg-

etables. - Supper-Indian pudding and TUESDAY-Breakfast-White brea and coffee. - Dinner - Baked beans and beets .- Supper-Brown bread and milk. WEDNESDAY-Breakfast-White bread and coffee. - Dinner - Beef soup and

vegetables.—Supper—Indian cake and THURSDAY-Breakfast-White breach and coffee .- Dinner-Salt meat and vegetables.—Supper—Indian pudding

and milk. FRIDAY --- Breakfast --- White bread and coffee. - Dinner - Fresh or salt fish and beets .- Supper-White bread and

SATURDAY-Breakfast-White bread

and coffee. - Dinner - Baked beans and

beets.—Supper—Indian cake and milk. The cooking for officers and boys is done by the same hands and in the same room. Bread for officers' and boys' ta-

ble comes out of the same oven. Under the present management it is proposed to allow boys whose records are to go home on furloughs. And when the work on the school farm will allow it, the boys will be furloughed to suitable places-the school retaining control of their persons and earnings. An account of each furloughed boys' earnings and expenses for clothing will be kent and on his discharge at majority, or by pardon, he will go out with the balance of his earnings in hand. Were the school a prison this would be a strange plan, but as it is a means to reform boys and make good men of them it will prove eminently wise thus to encourage good behavior, diligence and ideas of

The boys gather in a Sunday morning Sunday School at 9 o'clock. In the basement we find kitchen, launhour is thus spent. Eight or ten persons from the churches in Waterbury village go regularly and voluntarily to aid in this Sunday School. The boys

attend church twice on the Sabbath. At the table the boys simultaneously bow their heads and in an audible whis-

tors. It is spacious and pleasant, finish- blessings and comforts of life we give ed in the roof to the height of about thee thanks. Forgive us our sins and teach us how to be good and happy."

At evening devotion the Bible is read -the school reciting alternately verses now two, and is to have four, schoolin concert. Every voice seems to join in singing, and all reverently bow the The building is warmed throughout head during prayer. We witnesses their retiring-six score of boys at a signal, kneeling each by his own cot and

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.
This I ask for Jesus' sake."

The school has a library of 325 vo mes, which the boys have the ready use of. Several State papers and some religious publications are sent regularly to the school A good book, good in quality and adapted to the minds of boys. gets thoroughly read in the Vermont Reform School. Parents who know what books do their own boys good cannot often find a better investment than this of adding a volume to the Library of the Reform School. It will be well preserved and well read, and worn out with careful reading. Who will spare a book or buy one for the School?

Another noticeable need of the institution is pictures Pictures ornament, beautify and instruct. Pictures for the school room, pictures for the dormitory, for the chapel, and for the hospital .-Many a parent pays out tens of dollars for wall pictures to please and benefit one child. How much reason to hope to do good by hanging ennobling, inspiring paintings and engravings where one or two hundred boys will daily look and feel thereby restrained from evil and encouraged to be good.?

Among the pleasant things connected with the school is the annual "Christmas Tree." It is a great anniversary with the boys, and the village of Waterbury s always largely represented on the occasion. Will not the friends and acquaintances of the boys in different parts of the State make a note of this and send suitable gifts to be distributed from the tree? Last Christmas Santa Claus brought three nice engravings for the school to be hung in the hospital.

It is yet altogether too early to estimate the reforming power of the institution. For four years there was no uniform rule as to the term of commitment and in this period, 71 of the commitments were for terms ranging from 12 days to 1 year, and 54 others were committed for 2 years or less. It is probable that very few of these 125 were very much benefited. The law was wisely changed at the last session of the Legislature, and we have reason to hope that many of the boys rescued from the street and from places by misnomer called homes, and brought under the kind, Christian and parental influence of this institution through the formative years of habit and character will come out new and become blessings to the commonwealth and the world at large. - Freeman.

According to Dr. Hessel, of Baden, the medicinal leeches shipped to the United States from Bremen, Hamburg, and Havre under the name of Swedish borders. They are obtained in Hungary, Wallachia, Turkey, and Southern Russia. Dr. Hessel, himself a highly esteemed and very successful fish-culturist, has been lately occupied in raising leeches for the market; and by making his selections with great care he has in stock | to Dr. Whiting of Hyde Park hatched a very superior quality that is highly prized. He succeeded in raising 400 .-000 in a period of two and a half years, and was only deterred from continuing the business on account of the very low price that they brought at wholesalenamely, fifty cents per hundred. He thinks that the physical condition in the United States are especially favorable to the growth and culture of the medici- them with jealous care. If puss sees nal leech, and that any one entering upon the business could readily command the market here, independently of for-

A correspondent, speaking of the diffiulty of swine driving, says it is as easy as whistling after you know how, wit: To the end of a stout cord, tie an ear of corn ; drop it in front of the pig. to within five or six inches of his nose. and commence walking slowly away in the direction you wish him to propel. If his pigship shows evidences of blighted hopes or abberation of mind by the singular conduct of the corn, persuade him it is all right by letting him have a brief nibble at it, and then resume your line of march. In this way, the most bdurate pig may be decoyed any reasonable distance.

THREE MEN CARRIED OVER NIAGARA. -Three men were seen struggling in the rapids at Niagara Falls between the American shore and Goat Island, Wednesday afternoon, but no help could be given them, and they were all carried over the falls. It is supposed that they were from Chippewa, Ontario, and were on a fishing excursion, and, being carried down by the current, attempted to land at the head of Goat island, when the boat struck a rock and was dashed to pieces. Nothing definite regarding

A PLUCKY GIRL.

Miss Amelia R. Purvis, of Mount Vernon, was awakened at twelve o'clock on Saturday night by a noise at her bedroom window. Looking in that direction she observed one man crawling into her room. closely followed by another. Instead of giving the traditional scream, Miss Purvis remained perfectly quiet and awaited developments. The first man crawled noiselessly under her bed. The second man tip-toed to her room door and began to examine it. Miss Purvis slipped out of bed, seized a bayrum bottle and smashed it over the intruders bead. He dropped. She gathered him up by the hair, and dragged him to the window. Not a word was spoken. The fellow under this mode of treatment, recovered his senses and cleared out.

THE SCOUNDREL under the bed did not stir. He no doubt believed that his presence there was not known. Having disposed of the first fellow, Miss Purvis took a small tin trumpet from her bureau drawer, and stooping down, she presented the small end of the trumpet at the crouching form of the thoroughly terrified man under the bed, and said:

"See here, young man, you have been there long enough. Just scramble out instantly, or I will blow you into the middle of next week."

He did not wait for a second invitation. Miss Purvis kept him covered with the trumpet, and fearing that his time had come, he made a lively shake for the window, and went out like an arrow. In his hurry he lost a pair of false side-whiskers before he reached the window. Having met with this misfortune, his disguise failed further to deceive the young lady. In the intruder she recognized Abraham T. Wilson, a discarded lover.

said nothing of her adventures more than to satisfy inquiries next morning about the rumpus in her room, explaining that she had broken a bay-rum bottle. But the first thing she did yesterday morning was to procure a cowhide. Yesterday afternoon she met the object of her search in Central Mount Vernon, and without a word of explanation, began to lay the instrument upon Abraham's back. Abraham started to run, but Miss Purvis seized him with her left hand and held him fast. He screamed and swore, and begged and demanded an explanation, but down came the instrument of

"Down on your knees, sir," said Miss Purvis, "and ask my pardon for your gross conduct last night."

said than done. Down went the terrified scapegrace on his knees in the mud and water, and prayed her to be merciful.-He acknowledged the intrusion, and promised never to trouble her again by either his tongue or his presence.

A few weeks ago Wilson's name was stricken off Miss Purvis' list of visitors. It is said that he circulated stories damaging to her character, and upon doubt being expressed as to the truthfulness of eeches have nothing whatever to do with his assertion, he made a bet that he that country, none occurring within its | could go into her room at night, He took a companion with him as witness, but the name of his partner has not been ascertained .- N. Y. Sun.

A CAT ADOPTS A BROOD OF CHICKENS. -A few weeks since, a hen belonging out a brood of chickens, and, contrary to the rule generally adopted by hens under like circumstances, biddy forsook her brood, and would have nothing to do with them. A favorite cat also belonging to the Doctor, taking in the situation of affairs, kindly stepped in and became the protector of the chickens, and has since watched over and guarded them in danger, she exhibits the greatest alarm, and never consents to partake of food unless the chickens are with her to enjoy the feast. So attached has she become to her adopted children that she will not permit any of the hen tribe to show them any attention, and at night is very careful to have them under her protecting care. Strange as this may seem, says the Norfolk County Journal. it is an absolute fact.

A few days ago a New York evening paper announced that an order of arrest was in the hands of Sheriff Brennan for a prominent, well-known wealthy man, whose name was withheld till after the arrest was made. You couldn't get a seat on any out-going train for the next three days in consequence. Every prominent man of wealth, feeling sure it was he that was found out, packed his portmonkey and flew. Twenty-six presidents were counted going up to Connecticut two hours after the paper got up town.

A fond husband in Norwich, Conn. who had always supposed his fair young wife to be everything good and pure and true, detected her the other night in the act of wearing a Dolly Varden suit.— The stricken husband fled from his home, and is now wandering in the wilds of New Jersey-a broken-hearted man.

Never give a horse more than one pail of water at a time. If you think it not enough, offer another by-and-by. In nine cases out of ten it will be refused.